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From Ohlo to Maine.

The Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT is going to make a speech in the Second Maine Congress district in behalf of the Hon. CHARLES-EDGAR LITTLEFIELD, who has been blacklisted by the Hon. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Nothing better was to be expected of TAFT. As a Judge he did not hesitate to resort to government by injunction, that thorn in the side of the manifesto "producing classes." Now he voluntarily involves himself in the fortunes of LITTLEFIELD, who has been tabooed for his defence of injunctions and other means for the oppression and suppression of Mr. GOMPERS.

Unnecessarily, wantonly, in sheer gayety of heart, TAFT disobeys orders and resists the supreme tribunal. In the name of every age; in the name of every sex, SAMUEL GOMPERS must defy and denounce him.

Virtuous Jersey Democrats.

The Hon. CHARLES CLARKE BLACK, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey in 1904, sees in the struggle between Colbyism and Drydenism a fine chance for Democratic success:

" If the Democracy takes advantage of its opportunity by putting forward men who are not controlled by sinister influences, and who are sincere and have the confidence of the people, the Democrats will win in this State this fall without a doubt."

If! Mr. COLBY and his friends are fighting no merely factional and partisan fight. Government by the people instead of government by the bosses is the essence of their platform and their hope. If the people of New Jersey really care to rule, if their will and their ability to rule have not been atrophied by long disuse, it might be thought that they are not going to knock down one set of bosses for the sake of setting up another; but the immaculate purity of the New Jersey Democracy is known to all reformers. Its bosses have never been suspected of being in cahoot with the Republican

"Sinister influences"? Why, the Jersey Democratic bosses possess already the confidence of the Jersey people, who are tolerably well used to confidence men and games. The leaders of the New Jersey Democracy, like those of the New Jersey Republicans, are absolutely "sincere" in their attachment to good government. "Every" Jersey "schoolboy" knows that as well as he knows that the Rahway is longer, wider and deeper than the Amazon.

Premature Revolts Suppressed Russia.

If the formidable mutiny which broke out on Monday night in the island fortress of Sveaborg, adjoining the Finnish city of Helsingfors, had occurred a few days earlier and had proved for a week successful, the 20 per cent. instalment of the last Russian loan, due on Wednesday, August 1, would almost certainly have been withheld and the Czar's Government would have found itself in perilous financial straits. The revolt came too late to produce a serious effect on public opinion in the financial centres of Europe, and it was at the same time premature, because the arrangements for simultaneous movements at Cronstadt, Sebastopol, Riga, Reval and Libau had not been completed. Nevertheless. the mutiny in Sveaborg was quickly followed by an uprising of the sailors at Skatudden, another island which is connected by a causeway with Helsingfors, and the news of the insurrection spreading to Cronstadt excited disorder there. Reports are conflicting as to the extent to which simultaneous outbreaks took place on the Baltio fleet. There seems to be no doubt, however, that a part of the war vessels in the Gulf of Finland bombarded Sveaborg and contributed materially to the surrender of that fortress. By Thursday night, according to official telegrams, the mutiny was over everywhere, but it had lasted long enough to make NICHOLAS II. eager to leave Peterhof, which stands on the coast, under the guns of Cronstadt, for the inland palace of Tsarskoe-Selo.

What, probably, will be the effect of the premature and futile uprising of a few soldiers and sailors upon the reactionists on the one hand and the revolutionists on the other? If it were possible to credit the Czar with wisdom, sincerity and courage, he would not permit himself to be diverted in the slightest degree from the Stolypin programme, which he has pledged himself to support. The aim of that programme is to convince the Russian people that their ruler is as firmly resolved as ever to give them representative institutions, and electoral conditions, will be chosen about four months hence. With that end in view the sovereign would sign without delay the ukases submitted to him on July 31 at Peterhof by Premier STOLY-PIN, ukases appointing well known moderate reformers, Count HEYDEN, Prince NICHOLAS LYOFF and ALEXANDER GUCH-KOFF, to portfolios in the reorganized Cabinet. The presence of such men in the Stolypin Ministry might be accepted by many persons hitherto wavering between loyalty and revolt as a guaranty that the Premier would be permitted to proceed forthwith to the execution of the reforms promised by him. These

include an agrarian scheme countenancing expropriation for the purpose of correcting inequalities in cases where the communal allotments have been divided into private holdings, and also the abolition of the death penalty, except in the army and navy and in places where martial law may have superseded temporarily the civil administration. Such measures, of course, are but palliatives at best, yet they might be looked upon as an earnest of better things by the considerable section of the Russian community which is not prepared for a violent break with the traditional regime. It was understood before the mutiny at Sveaborg was known to have occurred that the ukases just mentioned were to be signed on Friday, August 3. If they are not, the inference will be that the Czar in a panio has repudiated the advice of Moderate Liberals and has flung himself into the arms of the implacable Reactionists, who desire to disavow all the promises and wipe out all the concessions of the last nine months.

The collapse of the ill timed and ill concerted mutinies at Sveaborg, Skatudden and Cronstadt on the one hand and among the Baltic war vessels on the other should enforce upon the revolutionary leaders the vital necessity of a better organization. Hitherto they have evinced considerable sagacity and foresight by deferring a general strike until it could be made effective, on railways and telegraph lines, in spite of their wish to avert the payment of Wednesday's instalment of the foreign loan; and they seem not to have been responsible for the Syeaborg affair, which was precipitated, it is said, by the non-payment of money due to sappers and miners. From the viewpoint, indeed, of revolutionists, the outbreak at Sveaborg was a deplorable blunder, for it forced their hand at a moment when preparations were inadequate. The propaganda which has been carried on so assiduously in the army and navy will go for nothing if the outbursts of disaffection are isolated and short lived. That even veteran soldiers may be discouraged permanently was shown in 1825, when a large fraction of the Russian army revolted and brought NICHOLAS I. within a hair's breadth of ruin: yet, that formidable rebellion once put down, there was scarcely a sign of disaffection among the soldiers until within the last twelve months.

It is yet too early to learn whether the programme of passive resistance urged in the manifesto issued at Viborg by a remnant of the outlawed Duma will be adopted by the mass of the peasantry. Weeks must elapse before copies of that document, which has to be printed and transmitted surreptitiously, can percolate into the interior of Russia. If the peasants, who undoubtedly are exasperated by the failure to carry out agrarian reform, should generally refuse to pay taxes and furnish conscripts, the Government would find itself pretty near the end of its tether, for it would prove practically impossible to coerce eighty millions of human beings in the agricultural districts while at the same time maintaining order in cities and large towns. The paralysis of the fiscal system would become known instantly, of course, to the financial centres of France, Germany, England and the United States, and the underwriters of the latest loan would no longer feel themselves at liberty to advise the payment of the third instalment, due on November 1. They would feel that both for themselves and for the subscribers at large it would be than risk a greater one. The moment the stream of borrowed money ceases to flow from western Europe to St. Petersburg the Czar's Government is doomed; for the loyalty of the army, already undermined sporadically, would not survive the withholding of pay.

The culmination of the desperate struggle between reaction and reform in Russia should be reached within ninety days. Reformers can live for a while on hope, but without an ample inpouring of funds reactionists must succumb.

This week Tama JIM started on his travels "to inspect meat packing plants in the East." He wanted to catch the packers off their guard. Therefore no telegrams announcing his impending visits were sent out. No personal notifications were forwarded to the slaughter houses. Tama JIM merely told the Washington correspondents that he was going forth on his wanderings to see how the animal food factories along the Atlantic seaboard were managed, and trusted to

them to keep the packers in the dark. First he visited Philadelphia. There he peeked at some abattoirs and sausage makers' plants and allowed himself to say that he was not ready to be interviewed. One fact he could divulge, however. It was that "the tour was planned as a surprise to the various establishments." He added that "he was making the trip unannounced." More he refused to say. Secrecy must be maintained, though Tama JIM has to talk all day to do it.

A great conspirator the Hon. JAMES WILSON of Traer, Tama county, Iowa, would make. He knows how to hide his movements from the packers. He slips silently from State to State, serene in the mystery he has created, unheralded by brass bands, unexpected as the lightning bolt. Tama Jim takes no one into his confidence except the newspapers.

In Danger.

Sir CASPAR PURDON CLAREB WILL have to guard himself carefully if he that a new Duma, based on more liberal | wishes to avoid arrest. In the establishment over which he presides and to which every effort is made to attract the public are many so-called works of art in which the nude figures of men and women are depicted in the most shameless manner. Not only do many persons of mature years, who should know better, resort to this debasing institution, but at certain seasons of the year large parties of children, of both sexes, pupils in various public and private schools in and near New York, visit it for the alleged purposes of improving their minds and obtaining a true conception of what

good art is. Incredible though it may seem,

managers of the establishment under consideration, unquestionably with a malicious and wicked hope of debauching the community, actually urge the young and the old to view the articles they put on exhibition. They charge nothing for admission and allow any person of ordinarily good behavior to wander at will through the buildings in which are stored thousands of curious and beautiful objects. They go so far as to pay skilful curators to arrange these objects so that none of their details shall escape attention. Books and pamphlets are printed in which are described some of the most notable of the contents of the rooms, and other means are employed to

entice the public to its ruin. This institution represents in its fullest development that which the Art Students' League represents in its earlier stages. The purpose of the league is to teach men and women to produce objects of the kind displayed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. If the league is a menace to the public morals, the museum is far more dangerous. As the first has been raided and its property has been confiscated, unquestionably the second should be razed, its collections destroyed and its officials punished. That gifted and disinterested censor, arbiter and guardian of the community's welfare, COMSTOCK, should halt at no halfway measures.

The Hon. GEORGE DOUGLAS PERRINS. sometime of Baraboo and now of Sioux City, has in a high degree a not uncommo gift. He is the "worst loser" in Iowa. Mr. SHAW's great heart is riven, but does he complain? Does he beat his breast and ululate? No; he suffers and is strong; and a great people, taught by the sage the love of high prices, whimpers bitterly in sympathy with that grief.

In his decree of banishment against the Hon. Roges C. SULLIVAN of Illinois and the Democratic national committee the Datto speaks these fateful words:

"His corporate connections would harm the party

far beyond his power to aid the organization. Mr. BRYAN will not allow "tainted" money in his contribution box. Naturally he cannot allow "tainted" men to remain on the Democratic national committee. A "tainted" man is one who is an officer of corporations or holds their stock or bonds. Mr. SULLIVAN is by no means solitary in his taint. The Hon. WILLIAM ALEXANDER GASTON of Boston, the Hon. GRORGE WEL-LINGTON GREENE of Woonsocket, the Hon. NORMAN EDWARD MACK of Buffalo, Colonel JIM GUFFEY of Pennsylvania, the Hon. L. VICTOR BAUGHMAN, "capitalist," of Frederick, Md.: we name only a few of the victims whom the Datto will have to smite. The Democratic national committee will consist mainly of vacancies when BILL the Taint Killer has stopped killing.

SOCIALISM.

It Would Equalize Conditions by Making All Hands Poorer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: all the definitions and attempted definitions of socialism it is doubtful if there is any better than that given by Oliver Wendell Holmes in his "Poet at the Breakfast Table," when he

refers to "An Act to Make the Poor Richer by Making the Rich Poorer." That is the cialists' remedy for the evils and the faults The socialistic movement of to-day draws much support and encouragement from a number of worthy people who, impressed by unequal social conditions, are disposed to harbor a notion that the conditions which excite their pity might be alleviated by legal enactments; but socialism is not a matter

of sympathy, of emotion or of sentiment.

There is no socialism in mere disapproval of an existing system, nor is pity for the poor and unfortunate, for the "struggling masses," socialism.

Socialism's object is always some method of correcting evils by destroying the system of correcting evils by destroying the system in which they exist. Claiming to be constructive, socialism is in fact destructive. The Socialists assume that under the system they would establish the world's wealth would remain practically fixed and that production would continue as it has under the existing system. This is equivalent to assuming that a watch without a mainspring is worth as much and will run as well as a watch with a mainspring.

a mainspring of human activity is some The mainspring of human activity is some one or other of the many phases of individual ambition. Socialism proposes to confine within narrow limits the possible fruits of individual ambition and activity. The result of this could only be lessened activity, lessened production and depreciated value of wealth. "The Socialist," says Prof. Ras, "for the sake of equalizing poverty and wealth would really equalize indolence and industry—at once a more fatal and a more offensive form of injustice than that which it was designed to redress."

The poor man gets a smaller share of this world's goods than he wants, and many think that the rich man gets more than is right, legally or morally: but no scheme yet submitted for making the poor richer by making the rich poorer could have any other issue than that of making both rich and poor poorer than they are now.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-Sir: Why do trust companies use the letter "v" in the word "trust," instead of the letter "u"? The officials of banks are supposed to be men of matters, whose methods of doing business are folowed on that account. What reason or authority have they for such an esinine way of spelling! How would one of your editorials look if all the

"u" were taken out and you wrote the letter "y" in their places?

What would happen to a clerk in an up to date commercial concern if he were to follow the example of the bank officials and misspell his words in that manner? No clerk of mine could do it and

last very long in my employ.

The use of bad business forms should be prohibited, especially the use of numerals in writing dates; as 7, 8, '06. Who can tell a year from now which is meant, seventh month or third month?
BROOKLYN, August 8. W. LESTER WEITS.

A Model Will. To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: In this age of commercialism, greed, graft and selfishness, it is refreshing to note charity as exemplified by the will of a self-made man, who accumulated a fortune, though not a quarter of a million, and left the

bulk of it to twenty seven institutions of charity, education and religion.

The amount bequesthed for the maintenance of the poor and the orphan, for educational purp and the support of religion is \$72,500. The obluary of this practical philanthropist declares that "Patrick F. Sullivan was the soul of honor in busisess life, firm of character and rigidly exact in his business dealings through life." He died in Boston on July 18. The example of

his large hearted generosity should be proclaimed far and wide, that it may be an impulse to active charity on the part of our wealthier fellow citizens. WALTER J. SHANLEY.

Six Weeks to Frost. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two weak winged katydids began sawing wood at Scarsdale last night. Six weeks to frost, the farmers say, and still our subway freezers lie inert on the station platforms. Why not clear the platforms and wait for frost?

G. W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there room in your Hall of Fame for Mr. Sovereign Ver-J. K. WALKER. saw of Sodus. Mich.?

An Uncrowned King.

Solomon had just ordered the baby cut in half.

"How much simpler," we murmured, "to have given it to the woman who didn't have the dog."

This just shows how some many

STANDING PAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice that Senator Dick of Ohio, in outlining the intended things of the Republican State platform, says it will "stand pat" on the tariff, and will deprecate any attempt at a revision, giving as his reason not that the tariff is right as it is, but that it would be fatal to the success of the next batch of can-didates for President and Vice-President of the United States to attempt a revision, no matter how worn out and burdensome that Dingley monstrosity has become.

There is a cowardly policy for youl

Quite like the Democracy of the last few years; stand for vote getting things; touch not anything likely to prove disastrous from a vote producing standpoint. Let the Republican party follow the way indicated by Senator Dick of Ohio, and there will be plenty of rocks around to smash it to a memory! The party afraid to revise the tariff where it needs revising just because tinkering it in the past has prevented success at the polls will be buried so deep by the ballots of the men who wear \$2 es and \$10 suits of ready made clothes that no trumpet blast of any political Gabriel can avail to resurrect it for years to come. There are thousands of Republicans who do not propose to pay \$2 a pair for leatherboard shoes, or \$10 for cottonade "worsted" suits just to humor the "stand pat" non-

sense of a lot of political theorists. W. T. SCOFFELD. PHILADELPHIA, N. Y., August 3.

THE JEHAD. A Mehammedan's Explanation of Holy War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Owing to various changes in political conditions in Islam during the last thirteen centuries, the meaning of Jehad is not clearly under stood even by Moslems of ordinary educa-tion nowadays. "Jehad" originally meant "striving," but in the Quran it signifies "striving for virtue." All the wars in the time of prophet and his four immediate succes-

sors were defensive. The prophet, according to our belief, had two aspects, as a fountainhead of spiritual life and as a founder of an ideal-polity. Those who refused to receive the gift of spiritual life at his hand and ridiculed him were simply told what misery they would experience in life beyond the grave; but those who tried to destroy the Islamic commonwealth were the ones against whom Jehad would be

For example, when the confederate armies of the Quriesh were besieging Medina, the prophet and his companions, while digging the ditch around the city, were chanting: Verily these (Quriesh) have unjustly risen against chief (war) we refused (several times to respond). In cases where the just cause of war was without doubt established and fighting be-

come inevitable, the prophet, out of mercy and zeal for the extension of spiritual life even to his enemies, instructed his Generals not to commence war at once, but to offer to the enemies before fighting a chance of fellowship in faith or of becoming Moslem subjects, retaining their own faith and paying the taxes. But if the enemies failed to accept either of the alternatives, the prophet then permitted actual fighting to begin. An instance in point occurred at the expedition of Khaiber, whose people, though allies of the Moslems of Medina, had con-spired against them with the confederate

spired against them with the confederate armies. The prophet sent All to Khaiber with the above instructions, and added, "but if thou bring one soul to the light of truth, it would be better for thee than to possess a valley full of red camels."

"Orientalist" is incorrect when he says: "When an infidel's country is conquered by a Jehad one of three courses may be followed: conversion to Islam, paying a poil tax or death by the sword." After the conquest of a country its people either become "Zimmis" (protected) or share equal privileges with the conquerors by becoming brothers in the faith. He also misunderstands another verse of the Quran, which is only applicable to actual fighting when the battle is raging, and quotes: "fight the infidels wherever he shall find them." It ought to be:

And kill them wherever ye find them and turn

And kill them wherever ye find them and turn them out from where they have turned you out; for Fitneh (mischlef) is worse than killing; but fight not with them near the Holy Mosque until they fight with you there; but if they fight with you there kill them; such is the punishment of the infidels. (II. 187. Q.)

Adels. (II. 187. Q.)
Your correspondent is right in saying that Jehad was abused in latter days, its meaning being contracted and its application extended. The terms "Dar ul Harb" and "Dar ul Islam" belong to "Fiq-heh (jurisprudence), and deal with the advisability of Moslems abiding in the former or emigrating to the latter; for "Harb" (war) might endanger the safety of their lives and property. In Arabic histories the number of Moslems slain in the year A. D. 1999 in the Holy Land after its capture by the Crusaders is given as 70,000, not 10,000.

capture by the Crusaders is given as 70,000, not 10,000.

As to "Khilafet" there is only one verse in the Quran that refers to it: "obey God and obey the prophet and those who hold the reins of government from among yourselves (Moslems)." (IV. 62. Q.) And the prophet says: "Obey the commander of the faithful even if he be a negro slave, whose head is as small as a raisin." Consequently the Sultan of Turkey is as much eligible to Khilafet as any of his predecessors from the Omyyad or Abbasid dynasties. The Sultan of Turkey has every right to declare Jehad either for the protection of holy places of Islam or for the assistance of Moslems under non-Moslem governments.

Moslem governments.
Sultan Abdul Hamid rendered a great ser-Sultan Abdul Hamid rendered a great service to the peace of the world when he abstained from proclaiming Jehad against England at the Senai boundary dispute. The meetings held throughout India by Moslems protesting against the British attempt to seize the Arabian peninsula would give us a clue to the temper of the Moslem world them.

us a clue to the temper of the Moslem world them.

As to the Sultan's popularity in Hindustan, one instance will suffice. Not long ago an influential Moslem "lawyer in Lahore was addressing a Moslem mass meeting, and through official inspiration made a remark: "We the Moslemsof India, have nothing to do politically with the Sultan of Turkey." There was an uproar in the meeting and the people left the hall in a body, leaving the speaker standing alone. He was obliged afterward to apologize before a public meeting for his remarks. Since the Armerian agitation in 1895 the name of the Sultan Abdul Hamid is mentioned in the "Khutba" (liturgy) every Friday in the mosques over all India. No man could insuit the Sultan's name in the presence of Moslems of Bombay to-day without endangering his life.

Is it right to suggest the organization of a crusade for annihilating the last remnant of independent Islam, or on the part of "Orientalist" to suggest the establishment of a Byzantine Republic, without calculating the grave danger and misery it would involve, especially when through many gratuitous provocations the blood of millions of Moslems is up?

Mohammad Barakatullah.

MOHAMMAD BARAKATULLAH. NEW YORK, August 3.

Southerners and the National Anthem To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have frequented the theatres for years in every part of the United States and I have yet to find a Southerne paying the same respect to the "Star Spangled Ranner" that he does to "Dixle," and people living in New York city know it, as it has been the cause of remark many a time. I realize that the South is full of chivalry, but Southerners alone will not

I thoroughly agree with the original letter put tished in THE SUN, and I think it is about time that some one brought the subject to notice. I have travelled extensively throughout the United States. and I find the chivalrous gentlemen just as plentiful in the North as in the Southern States.
San Francisco, July 29. JAMES DAWSON.

Perhaps the most strikingly odd thing an Ameri

can girl sees in Mexico is the way the men "rubber" at the theatres. Between acts they will put on their hats, stand by their chairs, pick out a particular girl, shift their opera glasses until they get the proper focus, and gaze steadily at her until they get tired. It seems never to occur to them that it may be embarrassing for the girl. Indeed, they mean it as a compliment, for Mexican men act on the theory that not to look at a girl is to imply that she is not worth looking at. And they care an girl sees in Mexico is the way the men "rubber that she is not worth looking at. And they cer-tainly live up to this theory. An American girl who likes occasionally to feel that she is being seen need merely don a shirt waist suit-a style of dress worn here exclusively by Americans— roll up her sleeves, if she wishes to make sure of the result, and walk down the street as if she owned it. She has proclaimed her Americanism as compietely as if she were wrapped in an American flag. and incidentally he has been looked at,

PARIS GALLERIES "PULLED".

Paris, Aug. 3.—Tremendous excitement reigns throughout the city. The Place de la Concorde is filled by an immense throng advancing toward the Chamber of Deputies and chanting a new song calling for ven-geance on the assailant of the giory of France. The gendarmes are powerless to stay the progress of this mighty army of citizens. It is as if the march to Versailles

had come again.

Around the Column of July another vast concourse of people heaves and waves. The Place de la République echoes with shouting. Even in the Halles Centrales the market women are uttering curses loud and deep. "Tout Paris" is wild with anger. The cause was a sudden descent of the police to-day upon the galleries of the Louvre and Luxembourg. Seventy-eight masterpleces were re-Seine, and several were seriously damaged in the hurry. The superintendents of both col-lections were arrested, together with several attendants, and all the illustrated catalogues were confiscated.

It appears that this morning a traveller reported to be an American en Louvre and began an inspection of the paintings. One of the first to come under his notice was Correggio's "Marriage of St. Catherine and Christ," in which the infant Savious is represented as sitting naked in the Virgin's arms. When the stranger saw this nude figure he turned pale, then blushed fiery red. and finally placed both hands over his face

and fled into another room. Here, to his apparently increased dismay, he came upon the "Pastoral" of Boucher. In this picture is seen a shepherd reading to his who is reclining upon the sward with several sheep lying near her uncovered limbs. When the visitor saw this picture he caught his breath, shuddered, staggered backward and fell into the arms of a guard, to whom he exclaimed, "Shameful! Shameful!" "Is it not, monsieur?" replied the guard respectfully. "Thousands instead of hun-dreds of Parisians should come to gaze at these masterpieces, yet day after day one see here only hordes of foreigners. Helas, la

"Wretch!" shrieked the visitor. "That vile, filthy, obscene and disgusting picture should be burned! It will corrupt my country!" another room, while the guard in his turn fell half fainting into a chair. The stranger now found himself face to face with David's "Rape of the Sabines." Here it seemed that he went entirely mad, for he began tearing the clothing from his back, and before he could be stopped he had hung his coat, his waistcoat and his linen duster over the painting in a wild effort to shut it out from human

A few moments later he rushed into the Rue de Rivoli and springing into a flacre bade she driver gallop to the Luxembourg. There the stranger's actions were similar to those in the Louvre, only that he began to foam at the mouth. After half an hour in the gallery he drove madly back to the Louvre and sent his card to the prefect of the Seine When the prefect saw the card he turned deathly pale and murmured half audibly, "It

The stranger was ushered at once into the secret office and was there observed to shake his finger in the face of the prefect. That official cowered visibly, and apparently was only too eager to do anything which the visitor demanded. Within an hour a heavy force of police, with army field wagons, ited the two galleries and dragged from their old resting places the seventy-eight paintings before mentioned. Many valuable pictures escaped because the visitor did not remain in the galleries long enough to see them. To-night all Paris is asking who this power-ful despot can be, and the prefect has fied to avoid interviews by sensational newspapers.

AN ARMY RESERVE.

Militiaman Holds That It Is Sumclently Provided for by the Dick Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial summarising of an article by Major Weaves of the Artillery Corps, United States Army, on "Ar Army Reserve," recently published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, you omit to make mention of the footnote to the original article which recites that it is from a report made to the a ghost you did not give the inscription on the tombstone, which should read: "Sacred to the mem-ory of a scheme for an unconstitutional federalised militia as a remedy for the woes of 1898. Died of Congress in building up the constitutional State

When Major Weaver bases his advocacy of an organized militia federalized to the limit, and, speaking constitutionally, away beyond the limit, ment nor the militia was beyond reorganizing to advantage. But since that joit the War Depart-ment and the administration of military affairs generally have been overhauled, army officers have been studying the militia, Congress has acted, and we now have a militia armed, uniformed, equipped and organized by law like the Regular army, inspected annually by Regular army officers, camp ing and manœuvring with the Regular army, out-shooting the Regular army, and gradually overcoming the prejudices of the Regular army, so that if in the next war we can't obtain, distribute and with our ability, our only recourse then will be to amend the Constitution and give the Federal Government a chance to duplicate the twent million dollars worth of armories in New State and the many millions more in other States and the privilege of paying the other four-fifths of the cost, which the States now pay, to main-tain a National Guard of 120,600 men along the lines laid down by Major Weaver.

NEW YORK, August 3. REGULAR-MILITIAMAN. It should be said, in justice to Major Weaver. a reprint of the report made to the War Department in 1899, but is a contribution based upon that report and recognizing the enactment of the Dick law in 1903 nationalizing the militia. Major Weaver and "Regular-Militiaman" are not in accord as to the promise of the law, although it may be easid that as yet it has not been sufficiently tested, the term of five years for the "organization, armament and discipline of the organized militia" on the lines of the Regular army not having elapsed. Evidently Major Weaver does not believe that the militia so reorganized and trained as pro-vided for in the Dick law would prove such a reserve fighting force as "Regular-Militiaman" is sure it will be.

Causes of Juvenile Crime. From the Outlook. The causes of juvenile delinquency which are

epeated with greatest frequency are:

1. Lack of proper home restraint and training.

2. The habit of truancy. 3. Lack of proper outlet for normal physical 4. Social training in disregard for law and order.

One of Tom Johnson's Ideas From the Louisville Post, the street cars of Cleveland come to the

public square, and toward evening chains are run across the driveways leading into the square. Re-tween 4:30 and 6 P. M. not a vehicle of any kind is permitted to cross the square, so that the people may take the cars home with some degree of com-Applied Romance.

Mrs. Outlate—What is the meaning of this? Outlate—M'dear, I took a pony an' let it find ish A Yankee Vicar of Bray.

I cannot decide where the band wagon is So pray do not think me a daft man I avoid print in my claim to be halled The only original -

If he doesn't win I shall straddle some more, For I shall emerge with a flourish of horns The only original -

Now really I haven't committed myself, So no one can dub me a slow man; Perhaps in the future it yet may be seen

If none of these gentlemen captures the prize, I still am a firm in the ranks man: And no one shall challenge my claim to renown. I'll then be the primal Fair -

ON THE CARPET.

Here We Stand and Take the "Wise Bunch" A Mysterious Visitor Forces the Profest by the Hand. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is "C. S. M.'s"

to the man that will lay a strip of carpet diagonally across a rectangular shaped room so that the corners will each touch a side of the room bona fide? I need the \$100.

It is of course understood that the dimension of carpet in the room and other conditions are such

as were imposed in the original statement of the

NEW YORK, August 8.

"Approximating" the Hundred. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-Sir: In THE SUM of July 28 "O. S. M." states that there is \$100 of his money for any reader who will lay the two foot strip of carpet diagonally in a room 10 feet by 20 so that the four corners, which are cut square, shall touch the four sides of the room.

If I am not too late I think that Mr. "C. S. M." had better write out his check for \$100, making it payable to me, and send it to me at his earliest

The length of the carpet will be 20 feet 10% inches approximately, as may be easily demonstrated by paper pattern. If Mr. "O. S. M." wants the exact length I will send it to him later after working it out by means of mathematics.

A Bid, With Best of References.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Scale the room as described, one inch to the foot, also the strip representing the carpet, and it can be demonstrated that the proposition is correct as stated.

The question involves four corners of the room (the space or surface comprised between two converging walls or lines near their meeting; as, "set the chair in the corner," Standard Dictionary), a diagonal line (a straight line or plane passing from one angle or corner to provide the control of the corner to provide the corner to provi adjacent to it, Standard Dictionary); a carpet having a width of two feet cut square at each end of sufficient length to touch four sides of a room

with a floor surface 20 by 10 feet.

I refer the following solution through you to

C. S. M.," whose \$100 (should he be convinced)
when received would be used to advantage.

baving a with of two feet cut square at each end of sufficient length to touch four aides of a room with a foor surface 20 by 30 feet.

I refer the following soult he be convinced when received would be used to advantage.

One side of new triangle made by placing the strip of carpet in position is found to be 1.7884-and the other, 880+ with the hypothenuse of received would be used to diverse the strip of carpet in position is found to be 1.7884-and the other, 880+ with the hypothenuse of selection the hypothenuse of a right triangle is equal to the sum of the squares erected on the other two sides, we have:

Let's equal the new hypothenuses.

The length of the carpet is found to be 20 feet 10 6.71 inches.

Faring 7.88 feet.

The length of the carpet is found to be 20 feet 10 6.71 inches.

Solution by Approximation.

To first Entron or Ten Sur-Sir. I ind by approximation that the height of the small triangle is 1.441—feet and the width is 7.784—feet, and in the carpet 10.575+ feet.

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NEW YORK, August 8.

"Sport" to "Sport." To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some days ago a correspondent of THE SUN "coughed off a bluff" about having \$100 to bet on the carpet prob lem. It looks good to me; please "put me next" to the "sport's" address. By the way, did he send the E. Z. THING.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., August 8.

Indisputable. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My solution herewith is indisputable. I am a carpenter and find such a problem very easy to solve with square

I think the man offering \$100 to the one solving it correctly will have to pay some one or back down.
I could make good use of it myself. C. W. A.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., August 8.

With a Small Error. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The carpet puzzle is capable of solution by geometry and algebra. The equations are sufficient to reduce to one unknown quantity, but the solution of the equation is too much for me: a*-10a*+129x*+

The solution may be closely approximated by a much simpler method: a = the shorter leg of the triangle formed in the corner by the end of the carpet; b = the longer leg; H = the altitude of the triangle: c = the length of the carpet. Now, since the triangle is almost similar to half the room, a is not far from 1 and b is near 2. By subtraction the legs of the large triangle at the side of the carpet are about 8 and 19. Let 8x=a and 19x=b. Then $(8x)^2+(19x)^2=4$; a=.777; b=1.845; $c = \sqrt{(20 - .777)^3 + (10 - 1.845)^3} = 20.88.$

H is almost the same length as that part of the diagonal of the room included in the small triangle. H: a=b:2. $H=\frac{.777\times1.845}{2}=.717$. The diagonal of the room is 22.36; 22.36—2×.717=20.93. The error is now .05, or less than an inch, and the measurement may be made much more exact by repeating the process with more exact data to begin on.

NEW YORK, August 3.

A. G. O.

Works Both Ways.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: So far not one of the solutions published has been correct, as can be shown by calculating the dimensions of the triangle formed by the side of the carpet and the end and side walls of the room from the dimensions given for the small triangle. For as they are right angle triangles with complementary angles the ratios of their sides must be the same.

The original problem may be solved by letting x and y equal the long and short sides of the small triangle. Then $x^2 + y^2$ equals 2^2 , and as the triangles are symmetrical, the long side 20-y is to the state of the same $2^2 + y^2 + y^$ the short side 10-x as x is to y. Therefore, $20y-y^2=10x-x^2$. Solving these two equations for x and y gives x=1.841 and y=.7816. From these figures ne length of the carpet is the square root of (20-y) +(10-x)2=20.8778 feet, or 20 feet 10.58 inches.
To prove this correct, the side 20-y of the large

triangle multiplied by 2+z should give the same result. "It gives 20.8779, so the figures are correct. NEW YORK, August &.

From the Boston Herald.

The popular notion that the continent of Europe subsists on American travel receives a rude shock from heartless figures published by an efficial of the Chemin de Fer du Nord. He also shatters another superstition—that the English have always, beyond all people, been the fondest of travel. Some 250,000 travellers leave America in a year for all Europe. Let us hide our diminished heads. One million two hundred thousand Englishry go annually to the Continent.

Every one has been told since childhood that the French are a stay at home folk. That idea is now driven back among the distillusions. That small portion of the French population which is dependent on the Chemin de Fer au Nord, representing, with Paris and its suburbs, ten or twelve millions of inhabitants at the most, exchanges with northern Germany and Belgium more than 2,500,000 pas-sengers, three times more than the visitors from

wan oanas Development of a Useful Arithe-of-ille

held Furniture.

From Wood Ovaft.

One of the very exilest, as well as the most important, places of furniture to be found in mediaval homes was the chest. Its companions in the rude dwellings of that period were a stool of most primitive form, a board set on treaties, which served to held the wooden trenchers and drinking cups, and occasionally a bed. When the hunter, lorg of the manor or ploughman came home from his labors he threw himself on a couch on the floor on which were spread some akins or rough woollen cloth, which served for warmth. rough woollen cloth, which served for warmth.
In many homes of some pretension there was
but a single bed, in which the knight and his
lady rested, while the remainder of the household lay upon the floor, or stretched them-selves upon the chest, which contained the

fortune of the family.

There were no banks, no places where

property might be stored and papers de-posited, and each man held on to his goods by force of arms and the strength and secret contrivance of the ponderous locks which he had placed on his chests. They were rendered more secure at night by having a sleeper, with his sword near at hand, occupying the lid, and in the day the mistress of the manor and the maidens were at work all the time on their endless spinning or tapestry work near at hand. There are very few chests remaining which can be identified as having been made prior to the thirteenth century, only one or two, in fact, and one of these at Stoke d'Aberon Church, in Surrey, of three ponderous locks and some simple Gothic carving. One or two, said to be equally ancient, have ornamentation of iron work upon them, the design showing great skill in the working of the metal and beauty in the design. By 1233 we come to the period of documentary evidence as to what was in

false, being really a chest with mock handles and locks, only the lower locks being of use. This was a common usage after the chest acquired drawers in its upward flight. Just why it was so made it is hard to tell. Perhaps it saved the work of grooving the sides of the drawers so that they could move on runners, which were fastened on the carcass of the chest. This is of the kind called a wainscot chest, made of mouldings with the upper and lower sets of drawers splayed and the nail heads set on for ornament. The grain of the oak shows plainly and the piece is enormously heavy, as it is oak throughout. Indeed, the usage of making part of these chests of pine was not without its merits, since it made them lighter articles to handle.

It was not the cabinet maker only who put together these wainscot chests, for the local carpenter was often called upon to do it and to set up the wainscot, which was bought by the foot, as well, and it was not difficult to make such a chest.

Iron was the metal allied to the ancient oak furniture. Wooden knobs were not usual on these chests, and I think these have been added, too, though I have found them on some cupboards of about this same period, that is, the last half of the seventeenth or the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

When the chest once began to rise on legs it went up very high. In fact, it became decidedly inconvenient, for how was it possible to see the contents of those upper drawers? Presumably women did not keep their bureau drawers in any better order than they do to-day, and it must have been discouraging to try to find a handkerchief, say, in one of the two small upper ones. It was a curious fancy which led the makers of these chests on legs to put four legs in front and only two behind, with stretchers to steady them. This was the pattern of all the early ones, and when the two middle legs in front were no longer used, the places where they had been were marked by two carved drops or ornaments.

Many of these chests, "highboys" we call them now, have

or ornaments.

Many of these chests, "highboys" we call them now, have ornate tops, being finished with a broken arch cornice, or carved ornaments, or with a lattice work arch.

Worcester letter to Forest and Stream.

I have seen a speckled trout, that had been caught in a pond in Maine, that weighed 14% pounds. This trout, which was a regular red spotted, square tall brook trout, was mounted here in this city by C. K. Read, about six years ago. It was eaught by a man named Eaton. I made a claim at the time that it was a world beater. The Maine papers got hold of the piece I had written; then the State Department at Augusta sent here and bought it: and I am informed that it is in the Maine State House now. I believed then as I do now, that it is the largest brook trout ever taken in American waters was just as perfect in form as any pound trout

Eaton, who caught it, sent it to his brother here to have it set up. His brother, knowing I was "fishy," sent for me to come and see it. It had an affidavit of the Sheriff of the town, and several others who had seen it, attached, date caught,

And the Greatest of These is Hoke.

Letter in the Atlanta Journal.

The people are praying to God to continue to raise up to us such leaders as Mr. Bryan of Nebraska Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, Mr. Folk of Missour

From the Milwaukee Sentines. In a recent issue of the fortnightly publication issued by the Common Council of Milwaukee Alder-

From the Inter Ocean.
Two hundred and twenty-five persons have been killed by street cars in Chicago during the last

Jimmy Reynolds in Omaha. From the Boston Transcript.

White wings have been introduced into an Omaha

- How the World Pays.

Knicker-I think the world owes every man a

Bocker-Perhaps, but he bes to take it out in